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It is David Bennett Hill's enemies who have done this thing.

It is about time for the Sentinel to assail the Governor again, as all the Green Smith organs have published the last attack, with comments.

The Republican party is a national party. just as big as the United States, and it does not propose to impoverish the American people to try an experiment by benefiting

Governor Matthews is personally a great deal better man than Attorney-general Smith, and for that reason he should be a better Democrat if there is such a classifi-

A comparison between General Harrison and Senator Voorhees in Indiana and Gov. McKinley and Senator Brice in Ohio will perfectly illustrate the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties.

When the votes shall have been counted several men who are working for re-election to the House in this State will regret that they had not the prudence of Captain Conn, which led him to get in before the

If it required all the trust's refineries to supply the people with sugar two years ago and half of them can do it now, it stands to reason that the people are not so able to purchase sugar as they were at that period.

The State Auditor would confer a favor upon many anxious inquirers if he would publish by countles the amounts of school money which the Attorney-general has caused officers to refund and of which he has pocketed 12 per cent.

It seems not to have occurred to the Commercial Club that it would be better for the city to own its water works, to which it pays a large sum annually, than to embark in an extensive ornamentation of the city by increasing its debt and annual taxation.

The figures in Governor McKinley's speech, as printed, relative to the amount of the public debt paid during the Harrison administration are not correct, as the amount of public debt reduction during that period was \$259,074,200, instead of \$233,600,000, as reported.

Of course, Mr. Cleveland had nothing to do with the matter-certainly not, he being out of politics; but it does look at this distance of some wicked and vindictive person who remembered David's anti-Cleveland record had digged this deep hole that now yawns before him.

After demonstrating so clearly in his speech that the Democrats could carry New York without difficulty, Senator Hill, if he declines the nomination thrust upon him, will put himself in the position of throwing away an election and with it the accompanying honor of being the next Democratic nominee for the presidency. This makes matters embarrassing for David.

The Philadelphia Times, an out and out Democratic paper of the Cleveland brand, is inspired to observe that "Mr. Holman has outlived his usefulness, and the advanced enlightenment of the age calls for broader and more liberal statesmanship than he exhibits." The Philadelphia Times is correct; but why stop with the antiquated Holman? Has not every other Democrat in the Indiana delegation voted with him? True, they have not had claims for canal boats thirty years old to sinuggle through the House, but that is because no constituent had such a claim to use as a

Consul-general Morss informs the State Department that the wheat crop through out the world will be 35 per cent, in excess of the world's demand for consumption This is evidently an error, and a very grave one. As a matter of fact, the crops of several years have been in excess of the demand, but the excess has been from fifty to a hundred million bushels. This year the surplus is estimated at about two hundred millions, which is not 10 per cent, of the estimated crop of 2,467,801,000 bushels. This, however, is enough of a surplus to keep prices low. If the masses had as much money with which to purchase wheat bread as they had two years ago, fifty million bushels of the surplus would be needed in this country. Such a reduction of the surplus would help prices very much. To the extent that wheat consumption is reduced by the nonemployment of labor, to that extent the Democratic party is responsible for the low prices.

The Republican candidates for Superior Court judges meet with the hearty approval of all good citizens. It is an excellent judicial ticket, and in that respect is a marked contrast to the Democratic ticket presented to the voters of Marion county. In this

with the exception of the late Judge Taylor, and of the Criminal Court have brought reproach upon the administration of justice, Judge Winters, who was appointed by Gov. Matthews to succeed Judge Taylor, ha been an able and industrious magistrate. He has insisted on having the business upon his docket attended to, and as the result the docket of Room No. 1 is cleared up. He has resolutely discharged his duty in regard to many important matters, which came to him from his predecessor which a less insistent judge would have permitted to linger along to the great loss of the parties in interest and the gain of persons holding trust funds.

The tide of Republicanism is rising

STILL "THE GRAND OLD PARTY."

throughout the North. Every election for months has borne evidence that once more the intelligent people of the country have allied themselves to the party whose his tory in this country is interwoven with the grand achievements of a third of a century. It is again in the confidence and the enthusiasm of the intelligent masses, in fact, the Grand Old Party. It has had its dismal periods. It has been slandered by its enemies and betrayed by those who should have been loyal to it. For years, in the North, it was most defamed and harmed by men who had received its honors, but who deserted it because it would not accept their dictation. These men, by their influence and position, led away thousands of young men who should have been Republicans, and temporarily seduced many of them to join the Democracy. They were the "infallibles" of 1872 and the mugwumps of 1884. To-day thousands of the then deluded young men have found their way back into the Republican party. It is not claimed that Republican counsels have always been wise, or that the party's policy in all things has been the best; but these defects are unimportant compared with its series of achievements-the checking of the extension of slavery, the saving of the Union by the Lincoln policy, the destruction of slavery, the reconstruction of the Union, the policy by which the national debt ceased to be a burden and specie payments were resumed, and the policy of protection, which has brought to the Republic the most marvelous growth and prosperity that a nation ever enjoyed. The leaders to-day are those who followed Lincoln as Union soldiers, or stood by him in his great work. They are animated by the same spirit, and the nationalism for which they contend to-day is the nationalism for which Lincoln contended. The names of its leadders are those which all men most admire and reverence: Lincoln, Grant, Morton, others who are in full accord. The intelligent people of the country who are now

Sherman. To-day its statesmen are the men to whom the intelligent masses look for succor: Harrison, John Sherman, Mc-Kinley, Allison, Reed, and a long iine of suffering from the same Democratic incapacity which went out of power in March, 1861, look with renewed confidence to Republican leadership and policy to restore the country to the prosperity of 1892. Hundreds of thousands of men know that they are the victims of Democratic incompetency, and they know that Republican ascendency is the only remedy. There can be no doubt of this. Every election during

a year has shown that the people are turning to the Republican party and away from the Democratic as they have not since the early days of the war. Even the local elections of Indiana last April and May showed this rejection of Democracy and approval of Republicanism. The turning out of manufacturing populations en masse to greet Governor McKinley on his journey to and from this city attests the turning of the intelligent masses to the Republican party. The tide has been rising for a year, and it will rise for months to come. In all its splendid course, the party of

Abraham Lincoln never held a higher place in the faith and regard of the American people than it does to-day.

THE WAGES OF CARPENTERS. The Muncie Times learns that carpenters who in 1892 were paid from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a day can be obtained for \$1.75 this season. This is probably the case in most towns. And yet we have been told all these years that the carpenter is one of the many mechanics who receive no benefit from a protective tariff. This year carpenters in cities like Indianapolis have fared better than in most others because many people have seized upon the period of cheap material and lower wages to build houses which otherwise would not have been built. But the fall of wages in the building trades, with the fall of wages and salaries generally, is the natural effect of a natural cause. The greater part of the people who rent houses are wage earners. When the wages of those who are employed in what are known as the protected industries fall they cannot pay so high rents. As the result the owner must either accept lower rents or the tenant must get a cheaper house. In this city it has been found that in many instances two families crowd into a house which one occupied before "the era of Democratic prosperity" came. The result of such causes as these is that the building and improvement of houses for rental ceases. Again, nine-tenths of the buildings occupied by merchants and those engaged in varied industries are rented. When there is a full volume of trade and these industries are prosperous there is a constant demand for improvement and extension, but where trade drops off and orders cease these people look for smaller stores and shops and lower rents, so that another source of employment for those in the

building trade ceases. Large corporations, like railroads, are the first to feel the effects of business stagnation and industrial paralysis. The improvements on scores of stations and depots cease, no more cars are builded and few are repaired, and thus other builders who have had full employment are added to the increasing number who must contend for the decreasing volume of

The wages of carpenters, in short, are less now than in 1892 because the fear of tariff revulsion has paralyzed the industry connection it may be said that while the | and business of the country. causing a | Tommy-But s'pose they both talk at | ploye, and is paying him full salary.

Democratic judges in the Superior Court, | falling off or an entire loss of wages in the iron, textile, glass and a score of other industries. Whatever affects the wages of one or two millions of wage earners affects the wages and the employment of all others. Protection has held up the high scale of wages in this country. Protection removed, all must shrink, some more and some less, but none will be ex-

In the dispatch which gives a synopsis of Consul-general Morss's report to the State Department the following appears:

It is mentioned that in Belgium, Holland and the United Kingdom, which admit wheat free of duty, the current prices are less than in Paris. The French duty was increased early this year to 7 francs per hundred kilos.

This is doubtless intended to sustain that side of the free-trader's argument which holds that a tariff on imports does not increase the price. Why is wheat cheaper in France, with a high duty, than in Belgium and Holland, where it is on the free list? Because France this year has raised all the wheat . needed for the sustenance of its people. The high duty keeps foreign wheat out of the French market, and there is a competition between home producers which, if there is enough to meet the home demand, and there is this year, makes a home competition regulated by the cost of production. Belgium imports more wheat, according to its population, than any other country. The price is the London price, augmented by the monopoly which a few importers are usually able to establish. The duty has nothing to do with the price of any article which a country produces in sufficient quantity to supply the home mar-

Does the boss of the Sugar Trust imagine that the American people are fools, and that they will believe him when he says that the present tariff law has been injurious to its business? An injury? Why, just before the Democratic tariff law went into effect a New York commercial paper showed by the official figures that the trust had imported and put into its warehouses enough raw sugar, when it could be imported without duty, to supply the American market for six months. As soon as the Democratic tariff came in force that stored raw sugar was worth 40 per cent. more than it cost the trust. Does the boss of the trust imagine that there is no money in increasing the value of 1,500,000,000 pounds of raw sugar 40 per cent.? As well argue to the American sugar consumers that increasing \$100 to \$140 is financially detrimental to the recipient. Mr. Havemeyer's attempt to help the party which has put \$30,000,000 into the treasury of the trust by saying that the new tariff has injured its prospects is a story that Democratic organs will repeat, but which no man with a glimmer of sense will believe.

Mothers in Convention.

The national "mothers' convention,"

whose coming session was mentioned in

the Journal a few days ago, is now in full

blast in Chicago, with seven hundred

mothers in attendance. A few fathers are scattered through the audience, but their position must be rather embarrassing, since the women speakers are inclined to speak of fathers in general with a degree of scorn. "The head of the family," said one lady, "is the man who earns the money for the family needs, who lives at the family home, and who sometimes takes a considerable interest in the little ones-the children generally associating him with a newspaper." If the thought occurred to this good lady that if women would travel across the country to "study childhood" in convention somebody must earn the money to send them, and might, therefore, be exempt from other duties, she said nothing about it. Men, however, it is only just to say, received comparatively little attention. The women talked about children and listened to the remarks of physicians, who, by reason of their skill as specialists, had acquired a knowledge of children's physical needs which, even though they were men, was considered worth listening to, It was one of these physicians who greatly shocked a large number of the assembled mothers by telling them that it was wise in certain cases to give babies alcoholic stimulants. Before they had recovered from this jolt to their settled convictions the speaker made further disturbance in nursery traditions by the assertion that fruit is not good for children, and that candy is better. "Bad candy between meals is bad, of course," he said, "but fruit is worse." After the doctor's departure an animated discussion followed, in which was displayed some grief and much indignation. After all the teachings of temperance text-books and the lore of the kindergartens that alcohol, even when administered as medicine, was dangerous, and that candy was a thing to be kept from the little ones, here they were directed to reverse their ideas. It was very discouraging, and on the whole they didn't know whether they would reverse or not. Apparently, they hadn't come there to have their most cherished ideas upset, but rather to see how many mothers agreed with them. Then they drifted into a talk about baby clothes, and were particularly animated in the discussion concerning sleeping garments and the surest methods of keeping the youngsters from kicking the covers off. The reports of the meeting do not give the consensus of opinion on this subject, but one mother's voice was heard above the rest with the announcement, "I put my baby in a bag at night," and as no objection was made the bag may be regarded as meeting the approval of a respectable proportion of the seven hundred mothers. The convention will remain in session for a day or so yet, and there will be plenty of opportunity for the expression of new and original views concerning the bringing up of infants and for edifying expositions of scientific child culture. Such of the disclosures as seem to be of importance to the more than seven hundred mothers who are obliged to stay at home and 'tend baby will be duly set forth in the Journal. Meanwhile, these numerous mothers can go on in the old-fashioned way, feeding the little ones when they are hungry, petting them when they are good, spanking them when they are naughty, and loving them always as mothers always have done-they can do this serene in the conviction that the way to study children is to study them at home, and that, though conventions may serve as a place to swap theories, it is at the fireside that

infants may become. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

practice makes the infant as perfect as

Spoiled It. "I'd hate to be as lazy as you are," said the scenic artist's friend. "Lazy? Me?"

"Yes. Whenever you have any work to do you always make a scene." "But sometimes I make a drop curtain," replied the painter, and the friend's little jest was spolled.

Correct.

Teacher-Now, remember, children, you should not say that two persons talked together for an hour. Just say they talked. The "together" is superfluous.

once, like maw and Aunt Jennie does? Don't they talk together then?

Highest Praise. "Hasn't Miss Warbell a beautiful voice, though?" "I should say so. Why, I verily believe

she could get an encore on 'Sweet Marie.' " On Parole. "So you let the prisoner off on his word for a couple of days, did you?" asked the

captain. "I did," answered the lieutenant. "And do you think he will come back on or go back on it?"

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"Honi soit qui mal y pants" is the latest comment on the woman's bicycle cos-

A prominent Chicago man has written to the Congregationalist, taking it to task for having referred to the poet Whittier as no longer living.

Rare Ben Jonson learned the trade of a bricklayer, but tired of it, so the story goes, after a workman dropped a couple of oricks on his head and upset a hodful of mortar down his neck.

Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, claims to have found a cure for croup. It consists in the injection of serum from the blood of a horse that has been inoculated with the cultivated microbes of croup. There are doors in some old houses Holland which were, in former days, never

used except for weddings and funerals. After the bride and groom had passed the door was nailed up to wait the next occa-The Compte de Paris was preparing to take up his residence in the United States in 1870, when the Franco-Prussian war broke out and led him to abandon the no-

tion. He expected to buy an estate in Flor-ida, West Virginia or California. Palmer Cox, the father of al: the Brownies, has for the present given up his literary work and spends his days watching the rehearsals of the play in which his little people will figure, and which Jeffer-son, Klaw and Erianger promise to produce at the Park Theater, Philadelphia,

The Emperor Francis Joseph has been making a tour of his dominions, and has been welcomed everywhere with favor and enthusiasm. Beyond doubt he is the most opular sovereign in Europe. But the question as to what will happen when he disappears from the scene is one of the black clouds on the horizon of European poli-

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, the English editor, recently received the following missive from an unknown contributor: "Dear Sir-I am waiting for my breakfast. To be plain. I have been waiting for my breakfast for two days, and unless you accept the inclosed manuscript I shan have to wait considerably longer." The man is still hun-

A writer gives these simple rules to govern the baby: "Keep the baby's bib dry if you have to make sixty changes an hour. Give him not a scrap of meat before his third birthday. Save him from the kisses of his friends. Keep the sun out of his face and his head above the clothes. Put him on his side and train him to keep his sweet little mouth closed day and night. The air is filled with germs, dust and dirt. elements that are not good for human

Little time for gropin' In the dark, dark night: Little time for hopin In the sweet, bright light! So buckle on your armor, An' love an' live your best 'Till the good Lord comes to lead you To the roses of His rest! -Atlanta Constitution.

'Tis here, the sweet autumnal balm: That sense secure, that restful calm, When no one cares a single jot Whether the ice man comes or not. -Washington Star.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

We would all be good if it were not too much trouble.-Milwaukee Journal. The man who tells you how mean he considers himself is lying.—Galveston News. Stand by your colors, but do not try to oin them on everybody else.-Galveston

She-It takes two to make a bargain, you know. He-Yes; but only one gets it.-Boston Courier. Let a man so live to-day that he would

not fear to hear his obituary to-morrow. -Ram's Horn. The boy who never wanted to throw i stone at a cat has little need of prayer. -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Appointments and disappointments now smanate from Methodist conferences. -Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. One crop this year is enormous. That's Republican enthusiasm. Farmer Cleveland cultivated it.-Cincinnati Tribun Sugar will come high to everybody this

fail, but it will cost the Democratic party most dearly.-Kansas City Journal. The President's health is the only firstclass condition of his whole administration.-Philadelphia North American. People talk too much about sickness nowadays. No easier way to get sick than that.—Philadelphia North American. Horses are so cheap now that they are

are looking for hogs.-Atchison Globe. Mr. Breckinridge makes a serious mistake the bleaching boards.-Washington Post. It is preserving time; but the best "art preservative" is that which makes jams in the stores-by advertising.-Philadelphia

not worth stealing, and country thieves

A few more Japanese victories will leave Li Hung Chang open to negotiations from proprietors of living picture galleries .- St. Louis Republic Cleverton-Hello! What are you going to

do with the book of etiquette? Dashaway -I've just been invited to an informal dinner.-Brooklyn Life. Secretary Gresham's design seems to be to cause the American flag to be held in as little respect abroad as he himself is at home.-Philadelphia Press.

JUDGE ASSASSINATED.

J. H. Combs Killed at His Home in Perry County, Kentucky.

BARBOURVILLE, Kv., Sept. 26.-Letters received here this morning from Hyden and Hazard say that Judge J. H. Combs was assassinated at his home in Hazard. Perry county, Kentucky, Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Judge Combs is the father-inlaw of J. O. Everson, who was killed by the French faction some years ago. He was shot from a corn patch on the opposite side of the street from his residence. Two unknown men were seen running from the spot and they joined a third man at the rear of the town. This is not the first attempt on Judge Combs's life. Unknown persons shot at him twice early in May, 894. Both shots took effect in the door casing where he was standing.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Thieving Lumber Kings Accused of Starting the Minnesota Forest Fires.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 .- W. J. Littlejohn, of Chicago, in delivering the annual address before the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day, declared that the recent forest fires had been started by the lumber kings. They had taken that method, he said, of covering up their stealings and to them was directly due the death and de-struction which followed. The speech caused a sensation among the four hundred members present. The occasion of to-day's gathering was the celebration of the silver nniversary of the association.

Hopes to Secure a New Jaw. SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 26 .- Dr. Harry C Smith, second house surgeon at the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Hospital, has left for New York city, taking with him fireman William Milne, who had his lower jaw and tongue shot away in the attempted train robbery at Kelsoe, I. T. An effort will be made to secure for the injured man a new jaw, and for this purpose the most eminent surgeons of New York will be consulted. The railway company is doing everything in its power to lessen

RAHKE'S SKIN GAME

SPRINTER RYAN TELLS A NEW STORY OF THE FAMOUS RACE.

He Says the Pork Chop Gamblers Tried to Bribe Him to Loose and Swindle Swaine.

Gus Rahke, who within a short period of a few years has passed from a fair butcher to a boss gambier, with seal-skin overcoat and diamond attachment, is jubilant over the arrest of Joseph Swain, whom he charges with having been a party to a confidence game, by which Rahke and his friends lost nearly \$3,000. But the friends of Swain do not propose that Rahke shall have satisfaction for his money in Swain's

imprisonment. Swain's friends have another story of that famous sprint across the river. They claim they will be able to show at the trial to-morrow that the race was an honest one, and that the confidence part of the affair was on the Rahke side of the fence. At the time of the Journal's first publication of the affair it surprised a great many sports on the levee that Rahke should invest his money in a mere even bet. While Rahke is a gambler, he is not in the business for his health, nor to loose. In other words, he is known as a sure-thing gambler, as his big diamonds and recently-acquired wealth evidence.

James C. Ryan, the sprinter who won the race, will be at the trial on Friday. He says that Rahke and Thompson came to him and told him if he would lose the race and thus "throw down" Swain, who was backing Ryan, they would give him half the money they might win from Swain. Ryan, says he told them he would do as they wanted him to do, although he mentally resolved that he would not lose the race. He says he told Swain of the offer of Rahke and Thompson to bribe him. Swain told Ryan to go ahead and beat Parker, the man whom the Rahke crowd had entered in the race. After Ryan won the race Tim Sullivan, the stakeholder, gave the money to Swain. Ryan claims he can outrun any man in America, and will be glad to put up \$10,000 if Mr. Rahke and his friends would care to form a pool and enter a foot-runner against him. He says a letter addressed to the Auditorium in Chicago will reach him.

I am surprised at Rahke. Thompson and the rest of these pork-chops and tin-horn gamblers," said Mr. Ryan, confining himself to elegant language. "I see they want to punish Mr. Swain because he got the money after I won the race. Do they think I would have come to your city to be wiped up by a cheap lot of robbers? I like a first-class gamoler, who can win money on his merits and take it away from a lot of tin-horns. They put up the job to skir my friends, and it turned the wrong way.'

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

He Entertains the Contemporary Club with a Lecture on Thomas Carlyle.

The Contemporary Club held its first

meeting of the season last night, in the east parlor of the Propylaeum, with the new president, Mr. W. P. Fishback, in the chair. The room was handsomely decorated in yellow, golden rod, nasturtiums and yellow marigolds being the flowers used. There was a large attendance of members. drawn by the opportunity of hearing Rev. Washington Gladden, the speaker of the evening. Mr. Gladden is well known to the reading world through his writings on various social, religious and literary topics, his name being of frequent appearance in the New York Independent, of which he was formerly the editor, and in the leading magazines. Perhaps the production which first suggested itself to the majority of the club members on receiving the announce ment of his coming was the series of articles on reform of municipal government which appeared in the Century Magazine last year under the title "Cosmopolis," and which was widely read and discussed. There was a general expression of pleasure that the club was fortunate enough to secure him for a lecture on Thomas Carlyle-expressions that were even more emphatic at the close of the address.

Mr. Gladden's enunciation is very clear and distinct and his delivery pleasing. He gave a history of Carlyle's life, following him from his boyhood days, with their frugal living and stern discipline, through his university career at Edinboro, through his early literary experience, and down through his long married life, with its struggles. trials and final triumphs, to the patheti end. The incidents were simply told, being largely drawn from Froude's biography but the comments and conclusions were the speaker's own. The latter half of the essay was a study of the character of the man and an estimate of the influence of his work. The speaker was eloquent in his tribute to the sturdy virtues of Carlyle, he insisted, were so great as to overshadow certain less admirable characteristics that had created a prejudice against him in many minds. Although he showed a pettiness and narrowness in his criticisms of other men of his period, his sense of eternal right and justice was of such strength and was so forcibly expressed in all his work that their influence was great during his lifetime, and is st felt. Future students of the great social and industrial revolutions of this period will Mr. Gladden thinks, class the ethical teacher Carlyle as the maker of an epoch. The address, which was listened to with

closest attention, was followed by remarks from Mr. Fishback, Mr. Noble C. Butler, Mr. Snow, Mrs. Sewall and others, which were hardly less interesting, and the open ing session of the year was voted an entire

TALKED TO FACTORY MEN.

Hon. Charles L. Henry Speaks at Washington and Blackford Streets. Hon. Charles L. Henry, Republican nominee for Congress from the Seventh district, addressed a big audience of workingmen at Washington and Blackford streets last night. The meeting was held largely for the benefit of the factory and packinghouse men who reside in that district, and was a success in every particular. The listeners were compelled to stand, but paid the closest attention to the remarks of the speaker. The platform erected on the point was ablaze with lanterns of various colors and a band of music contributed two or three selections before the meeting began. Prior to Mr. Henry's speech, William A. Hayes, a bright young Republican, who is connected with the Kingan packing house. talked briefly to the employes of the in-dustrial establishments, and made some sound, practical points. His remarks were

well received.

Mr. Henry talked for an hour upon the opics of vital interest to the mechanic and factory employe. He said that the questions at issue now were not political questions, in reply to a man in the audience who shouted that no good Democrat would work for \$1.50, but were questions bearing gravely upon the protection of the American home He compared the condition of the Indianapolis laboring man with those of the workmen of England, Germany and France, and explained their manner of living. The tariff bill, he sald, was nothing if not a bill of sale to the Whisky and Sugar Trusts. On the pension question Mr. Henry had something to say, and, before he left it, pretty thoroughly illustrated the fact that the \$29. 002,000 which the Democratic administration claims to have saved was simply a reduction of the pension rolls. Throughout his speech Mr. Henry introduced illustrations of the conditions of the workingman at home and abroad, which appeared to interest his hearers deeply. The meeting was presided over by Thomas E. Chandler, of the firm of Chandler & Taylor.

Thinks a Mistake Has Been Made. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal I notice in the Journal of this morning an article under the title of "Two Terms of Office," coyping a report made by six leading attorneys of your city. After some investigation of the subject I have reached the conclusion that there is a mistake in such report as to the necessity of electing township trustees to fill the unexpired terms where they are held by appointees. I believe the true construction of the statute is that the appointees hold during the unexpired term. Section 5563, Revised Statutes, provides in what cases the board

township and county offices. It excepts such power in all cases where the statute a different provision. It then provides that the successors of those appointed under this section shall be elected at the next general or township election. This act took effect May 6, 1853. In 1859 the following was enacted and took effect Feb. 15, 1859. It is Section 5996, R. S., 1881: "All vacancies in the office of township trustee shall be filled by the board doing county business in term time, or by the Auditor in vacation; and every trustee so appointed shall continue in of-fice until his successor is elected and quali-fied." It will be noticed that the time of the election of his successor is not fixed by this section of the statute. It is not fixed by the other section of the statute, for that section only applies to such persons as are appointed under that section. This, therefore, leaves the successor here referred to to mean the general successo at the end of the term. I do not think that any other construction can be given to this general language. It is important that the people be set right on this matter, and if there is a mistake in this report it can be corrected. Hence these suggestions, INVESTIGATOR.

Shelbyville, Ind., Sept. 26. KUHNE BEVERIDGE'S DIVORCE.

Her Secret Marriage with Charles Coghlan in This City Recalled.

Kuhne Beveridge, who was last winter the heroine of a midnight marriage at the Bates House, has at last been granted the decree of divorce from actor Charles Coghlan. Yesterday, in New York, Referee Edward Jacobs presented a report to Judge McAdams, of the Superior Court, in which he found that young Mrs. Coghlan was entitled to the decree of divorce on the ground of the relationship of Charles Coghlan with Louisa Thorn, known as Mrs. Coghlan No. 1. The case was not contested by the defendant's counsel, and the attorney for the plaintiff asked that the report be confirmed. Judge McAdams refused to order the papers in the case closed, saying that the interests of the law and the Republic require that every paper in a court should be a record, kept open to the public. The do-mestic relations of the Coghian family have

been before the public for a year. Last year, while playing "Diplomacy" with his sister in this city, Charles Coghlan secretly married Miss Kuhne Beverlage, a pretty girl, who assumed a small part in the cast. The marriage occurred at the Bates House on the closing night of the company's engagement here, there being no one present except the officiating clergy-man and one or two members of the company. Miss Beveridge was highly connectand a week after the marriage, when the facts became known, the affair created a marked sensation. The matrimonial life of young Mrs. Coghlan was not happy and concluded in an open rupture when, in a few months, Louisa Thorn turned up in England with the claim that she was the first and legitimate wife of actor Coghlan.

THE MUSIC BOX SCHEME.

Terre Haute Saloon Men Fail to Read the Indianapolis Papers.

Four saloon keepers of Terre Haute have joined company with a number of saloon keepers of this city in being tricked into signing what they thought were agreements concerning the sale of music boxes. but which were notes for \$250. The story from Terre Haute shows that the same tactics were used there as in this city. A smooth-talking young man acquainted himself with the saloon keepers and interested them in nickel-in-the-slot music boxes made by the Automatic Music Box Company, of Cleveland, O., for which he claimed to be an agent. An agreement was drawn up with the supposed agent and the saloon keeper as parties, in which it was agreed that the machines would be furnished, and that the saloon keeper would be given a certain time to decide whether he wished to buy the instrument or not. The saloon keeper signed a duplicate agree-ment, as he thought, but the agreement was really a note for \$250. The agent precented the notes to the four saloon keep-ers of Terre Haute yesterday, but the latter refused to recognize them and have employed legal aid to resist payment.

CARPENTERS' CONVENTION ENDS.

Hasty and Ill-Timed Strikes Will Not Be Countenanced.

The convention of the Carpenters' and Joiners' International Brotherhood adjourned yesterday morning. During the last session the only thing done was to make a few changes in the constitution and listen to speeches from the officers and delegates. During the convention some questions important to the workingmen were considered. It was decided to leave all political questions to the local unions. The convention refused to approve hasty and ill-timed strikes, and on the other hand, not to support any strikes for nine hours, but only for eight hours. Applications for membership from several organizations were received, and the pros-pect is that the membership roll of the brotherhood will be largely increased with-in a short time. According to the statements of Secretary-treasurer McGuire there are minety thousand members. The ma-jority of the delegates left for their homes yesterday and all were extremely pleased with their reception in this city. The next convention will be held in Cleveland, O.

Daughters of the Revolution. The annual meeting of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution was held Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Merrick Vinton, on North Pennsylvania street. In the election of officers the following were chosen: State regent, Mrs. C. C. Foster; chapter regent, Mrs. Merrick Vinton; vice regent, Mrs. James M. Winters; recording secretary, Mrs. J. R. Lilley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John L. Griffiths; treasurer, Mrs. George B. Sloan, and historian, Mrs. F. W. Winchester. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for an open meeting. Mrs. Winchester was made chairman, and the others are Mrs. Edward Dean and Mrs. C. F. Sayles. The meeting will be held in November. The meeting was held on the 25th in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mercy Warren, one of the famous revoutionary women, and it is expected to make each of the meetings an observance of some birthday or anniversary of famous women. The association has a button of blue and white as its emblem, and they were distributed at the meeting. There are twenty-one members of the chapter here.

order is to promote patriotism and to give a wider knowledge of the history of the early period of the country. Outcome of a General Fight. Carl Eckert, William Shipley, James Lee and others quarreled at Court and California streets Saturday night, Sept. 16. Shipley was slightly cut on the head with a knife in the hands of Eckert. Several days afterwards Shipley and two others were arrested on charges of assault and battery, but were discharged in Police Court next morning. Yesterday patrolman Dilts arrested Eckert and Lee, the former on a

Any one to become a member has to fur-

nish satisfactory documents that a direct

ancestor was in the revolutionary war. The

charge of assault and battery with intent Two Minor Accidents.

Frank Hall, aged nineteen years, living near the east end of Michigan street, attempted to board a Vandalia freight train near the river bridge yesterday afternoon and was thrown down an embankment. The City Hospital found that his injuries were confined entirely to brufses. Joseph Carter, employed at a saloon at Meridian and McCarty streets, fell down a flight of stairs and broke a leg. He was taken to the hospital

Killed by an Euraged Husband. NEVADA, Cal., Sept. 2f .- Some time yesterday an unknown tramp attacked Mrs. Williams at her home in the old toll house, three miles above Columbia hill, assaulted and robbed her. Last night the woman's husband learned of the outrage. He followed the tramp to Sweetland, where he found him in bed this morning, and shot and killed him.

Professor Swing Ill. CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Prof. David Swing, the eminent divine, who has been critically ill with a complication of stomach dis-orders, was reported to-day to be dying, but the report was emphatically denied by his family. Professor Swing had, his phys-icians said, passed a restless hight, but s much improved to-day, and will, it v